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Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, July 20, 1789.

A MESSAGE was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing that they had concurred with amendments in the bill, for eſtabliſhing the department of foreign affairs—alſo, that they had paſſed a bill for the eſtabliſhment of judicial courts in the United States, and requeſted the concurrence of the Honourable Houſe in the ſame.

The Secretary then delivered in the bills and withdrew.

A meſſage was received from THE PRESIDENT, by Mr. LEAR, his Secretary, who informed the Houſe, that he was directed by the Preſident of the United States, to return to the Honourable Houſe the bill, impoſing a duty on tonnage, to which the Preſident had affixed his ſignature.

The engroſſed bill to regulate light-houſes, &c. was read: A motion for its re-commitment was negatived. The queſtion, ſhall this bill paſs? Was carried in the affirmative.

Mr Smith (S. C) moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill, to authoriſe the ſeveral ſtates to provide funds for the ſupport of hoſpitals, for ſick and diſabled ſeamen, and for the regulation of their reſpective harbours. This motion was adopted, and Meſſrs. Smith (S. C.) Carrol, and Clymer, appointed the committee.

The report on the petition of Andrew Ellicott, was again read, and re committed.

The bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department to be denominated the department of foreign affairs as amended by the Senate, was read and the amendments agreed to.

The bill for eſtabliſhing judicial courts in the United States, was read.

Voted that it be referred to the committee of the whole Houſe, to be taken into conſideration on Monday next, and that 100 copies be printed for the accommodation of the Houſe.

In committee of the whole on the bill, for eſtabliſhing the government of the territory north weſt of the Ohio.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee went through the diſcuſſion of this bill, in which they made but one amendment, and that was the preamble: The committee then roſe—and the chairman reported the ſame, which was taken up in the Houſe, and agreed to.

It was then voted that this bill be engroſſed, for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Sinnickſon aſked leave of abſence for three weeks—which was granted.

The houſe then adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 21.

The engroſſed bill to provide for the government of the territory north-weſt of the Ohio, was read, and paſſed to be enacted.

The Speaker informed the houſe that the enrolled bill to provide for the eſtabliſhment of light-houſes, beacons, and buoys, was ready for the inſpection of the committee, who ſhould examine and preſent the ſame to the Preſident, for his approbation and ſignature.

Mr. Madiſon moved that the houſe ſhould now form itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, to take into conſideration the ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution.

Mr. Ames propoſed that the committee of the whole houſe ſhould be diſcharged from their obligation to conſider the motion of the 8th of June on the ſubject of amendments, and that the ſaid motion, and ſuch other amendments as have been propoſed by the ſeveral ſtates be referred to a ſpecial committee—This being ſeconded by ſeveral members, occaſioned a debate, which terminated in favour of the motion of Mr. Ames, by a large majority—and accordingly the following gentlemen were choſen by ballot, a ſpecial committee for the aforeſaid purpoſe, &c.——Meſſrs. Gilman, Goodhue, Sherman, Benſon, Boudinot, Clymer, Vining, Gale, Madiſon, Burke, Baldwin.

It was then voted that the committee be inſtructed generally to take the ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States into conſideration, and report.

Another motion was made, that the committee be inſtructed to report as expeditiouſly as poſſible—this was ſuperceded by a motion for adjournment—which accordingly took place.

WEDNESDAY, July 22.

The Houſe went into a committee on the reſolution reſpecting the Weſtern Territory, and having gone through it, ordered that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill in purſuance of the ſame.—Committee, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sylveſter, and Mr Moore.

Mr. Carrol moved that the Houſe now take up the report of the committee on the ſubject of the enrollment, atteſtation, publication and preſervation of the acts of Congreſs.

This was however poſtponed on Mr. Vining giving notice that this day he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh a domeſtic department. This ſubject was connected with one immediately preceding, as this eſtabliſhment would provide a proper repoſitory for the public records of the legiſlature, and many objects of the report might be comprehended in this proviſion.

Mr. Vining moved a reſolution that the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed and requeſted to provide a great and leſſer ſeal, with proper devices for the uſe of the United States.

After ſome converſation, in which it was obſerved that ſuch a proviſion reſpecting the great ſeal was needleſs and improper, as one already exiſted; and ſome doubts were expreſſed as to the neceſſity of a privy ſeal, it was agreed that the motion ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Benſon moved a reſolution, that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill to preſcribe the form of commiſſions to be granted to the officers of the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, July 23.

The bill eſtabliſhing the compenſation to be made to the Preſident &c. was reported by the committee appointed for that purpoſe, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

Mr. Vining moved his reſolution reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a home department; comprehending and detailing a variety of domeſtic duties, which he ſaid were not included and provided for in any eſtabliſhment which had been already made.

The general principle of theſe reſolutions met with earneſt oppoſition from Mr White, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry and others. It was contended that ſuch a department was unneceſſary, becauſe the functions to be executed in it would be properly diſtributed among the officers already created; that it was impolitic, becauſe it was expenſive, and becauſe an increaſe of great officers would alarm the people. It was ſaid that many of the duties propoſed to be annexed to the office were unimportant in themſelves; others might be performed by the chief magiſtrate; ſome might be executed by the miniſter of foreign affairs, and others again by the ſecretary of the Senate, or the clerk of this Houſe.

Mr. Vining replied at large to the arguments which were urged: And defended each clauſe of the reſolutions.

The queſtion was at length taken on the firſt clauſe, which provided generally for the eſtabliſhment of the department, and was negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick, that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill ſupplementary to the act eſtabliſhing a department of foreign affairs, providing that the department ſhould in future be denominated the department of State, and that certain domeſtic duties which he enumerated ſhould be annexed to the department, ſuch as the keeping the ſeals, making out commiſſions, and affixing to them the ſeal of the United States, &c.

This motion was negatived, and the committee roſe without coming to a deciſion. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 24,

Mr. Gerry, of the committee appointed for that purpoſe, brought in a bill to provide for the regiſtering, and clearing of veſſels; for regulating their tonnage, and the coaſting trade, which was read; voted, that 100 copies be printed for the Houſe.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, for their reſpective ſervices, was read a third time; this bill provides that the Vice-Preſident ſhall, in caſe the powers and duties of the Preſident devolve upon him, receive the compenſation allowed to the Preſident, and his allowance as Vice-Preſident is then to ceaſe. Upon motion it was voted that this bill be recommitted, and that the Houſe will this day reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole for the purpoſe of taking the ſame into conſideration.

The committee to whom was re-committed the bill to provide for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, reported an amendment to ſaid bill, which empowers the Preſident of the United States to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, proper perſons to fill ſuch vacancies as have taken place, or may happen, in the board of commiſſioners on accounts, appointed under the ordinance of the late Congreſs, alſo authoriſing ſaid board to appoint a chief clerk, and ſuch other clerks as the ſervice may require.

This amendment, after ſome debate, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

In committee of the whole.

Mr Boudinot in the chair.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice Preſident was then read, and amended, by more particularly ſpecifying the time when the compenſations ſhall commence, viz. "At the time when they ſhall enter on the duties of their reſpective ſtations."

The clauſe reſpecting the Vice Preſident's receiving the compenſation of Preſident, in caſe the powers and duties of that office ſhould devolve upon him, was voted to be ſtruck out.

The committee then roſe—and it was ordered that the bill lie on the table.

Upon motion of Mr Fitzſimons, the eſtimate of ſupplies for 1789, was read, and taken into conſideration.

It was then voted, that a committee of ways and means be appointed, to which the ſaid eſtimate was referred.

Upon motion it was voted, that this committee conſiſt of eleven—the ballots being collected, the following gentlemen were choſen, viz.

Meſſrs. Livermore,	Vining,
Gerry,	Smith, (Maryland)
Wadſworth,	Madiſon,
Lawrence,	Smith, (S. C)
Cadwallader,	Jackſon.
Fitzſimons,	Adjourned.

PARIS May 11.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſpeech at the opening of the States General Aſſembly at Verſailles, May 5th, 1789.

THIS day, Gentlemen, for which my heart waited with emotion, is at laſt arrived, and I ſee myſelf ſurrounded by the repreſentatives of a nation, over which I eſteem it a glory to reign. A long interval has elapſed ſince an aſſembly of the States-General has been held; and although convocations of this kind ſeemed in ſome meaſure to have fallen into diſuſe, I did not heſitate to re-eſtabliſh a cuſtom which may impart additional vigour, and open new ſources of happineſs to the kingdom.

The national debt, which was immenſe at my acceſſion to the throne, has increaſed under my reign: An expenſive but honourable war has been the cauſe of it; and an augmentation of impoſts was the natural conſequence. A general alarm, with an ardent wiſh for innovations, pervaded the public mind, and an union of moderate and wiſe counſels avert the threatened danger. It is with confidence, Gentlemen, I have convened you; and I ſee with pleaſure that this confidence is juſtified by the diſpoſition the two firſt orders have ſhewn, in renouncing their pecuniary exemptions. The hopes I have conceived of ſeeing all the orders united in ſentiment, and co-operating with me to the general welfare of the ſtate, will not be diſappointed. I have ordered ſome conſiderable retrenchments of expence, and ſhall purſue with ſolicitous attention every ſuggeſtion that ſhall be preſented to me on that ſubject: But notwithſtanding the reſources which the ſtricteſt œconomy can introduce, I am afraid, Gentlemen, I ſhall not be able to relieve my ſubjects as ſpeedily as I could wiſh; the real ſituation of the finances will be laid before you, Gentlemen; and when you have examined them, I am certain that you will propoſe the moſt efficacious means of eſtabliſhing permanent order in them, and reſtoring the public credit. This grand and ſalutary work, which will inſure happineſs to the whole kingdom within, and promote its conſequence abroad, will be the firſt object of your ſerious attention. The people's minds are in a ſtate of perturbation, but an Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives will only liſten to the voice of wiſdom. You muſt be ſenſible, Gentlemen, that on ſeveral recent occaſions prudence has not been ſtrictly adhered to; but the predominant ſpirit of your deliberations will correſpond with the true ſentiments of a generous nation, the character of which has always been a firm attachment to her monarchs, and I, on my part, will baniſh every other reflection. I am conſcious of, and ſatisfied with, the authority and power which a juſt and upright King will be ever able to maintain over an enlightened and a loyal people. To promote their happineſs will, as it ought to do, form the principal felicity of my life, and they have a right to expect the warmeſt zeal, the moſt tender intereſt for the public weal, and whatever, in ſhort, may

be hoped for from a Sovereign. who feels himself the firſt and trueſt friend of his ſubjects, and who conſiders his affection for them as his greateſt glory.

May unanimity, Gentlemen, reign in this aſſembly; and this epoch become memorable for laying the foundation of the happineſs and proſperity of the kingdom. It is what my heart long to ſee, and the moſt ardent of all my wiſhes—it is the reward I am entitled to, for the uprightneſs of my intentions, and my ſincere attachment to my ſubjects.

My Keeper of the Seals will more diffuſely explain my deſires, and I have ordered the Director General of the Finances to lay proper and exact accounts of them before you.

VENICE, May 1.

DEATH OF THE GRAND SIGNIOR.

ON Wedneſday evening a courier arrived here, with diſpatches from the Bailo, at Conſtantinople, to the Senate, acquainting them with the ſudden death of Abdul Hamid, the Ottoman Emperor, which happened on the 7th of April, without any viſible previous illneſs. He was born the 20th of March, 1725, and aſcended the Ottoman throne on the 21ſt of January, 1774, by the name of Achmet IV. It is believed that he will be ſucceeded by his nephew Selim.

[An Engliſh paper of May 19th contains the following remarks on the above event.]

The unexpected death of the Ottoman Emperor has put an end to all the ſanguine hopes which the meditating powers entertained of a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the three Imperial crowns.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid was the only perſon in his council who wiſhed for peace; it was with reluctance that he engaged in the war, which he would have carefully avoided, had he not been in ſome degree forced into it, by the apprehenſion of a popular tumult, and a conſequent revolution: For the people called loudly for a declaration of war againſt Ruſſia, and went ſo far as to threaten to depoſe the Emperor, if he continued to refuſe the public wiſh on this head.

The late Sultan of Conſtantinople is ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned by the party in favour of the war with Ruſſia; but though it is generally underſtood that this ſhocking ſtep was taken in order to make way for the advancement of Sultan Selim to the throne, becauſe he was known to be againſt a peace with Ruſſia, until the Crimea ſhould have been recovered from her, not the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion has been entertained that this young Prince had the ſmalleſt ſhare in this murder. He was treated by his late uncle with the tenderneſs of a parent, and experienced at his hands indulgencies and privileges never before enjoyed by the nephew or brother of an Emperor of the Turks. Prince Selim made ſuch a return to his uncle as the moſt indulgent father could expect from the moſt grateful and affectionate ſon.

LONDON, April 9.

A VERY ſingular queſtion, but one that is intereſting to all mankind, will be debated this evening at Coachmakers-Hall, Foſter Lane. It is ſelected from the Spectator, and conceived in the following terms, viz —"Is the aſſertion of Mr. Addiſon true, that the pleaſanteſt days of a man's life are thoſe which he paſſes in courtſhip"—It is not a little extraordinary, that the lady at whoſe ſolicitation this ſubject is to undergo a public diſcuſſion, has declared, that although ſhe married the man of her heart, who proved the moſt kind and affectionate huſband, ſhe is nevertheleſs inclined to favour Mr. Addiſon's opinion.

A moſt outrageous tumult has happened at Barcelona in Spain, in conſequence of the high price of bread. On the 1ſt ult. a very numerous mob began to ſet fire to the town magazines, where the corn is depoſited. Having finiſhed here, they burnt two houſes belonging to principal corn dealers, beſides ſome others.

During thoſe outrages, the Commandant of the town, Count del Aſſalto, ſhewed the utmoſt moderation, not wiſhing to carry things to extremities. Had he acted with greater ſeverity, the deſtruction would have been leſs, and the riot quelled in the firſt inſtance, being compoſed merely of the rabble. His Excellency, however, capitulated with the rioters, and made them every conceſſion; but the more he ſeemed diſpoſed to be lenient, the more they perſiſted in their demands.

Emboldened by his lenity, they demanded a reduction in the price of wine and oil. This was likewiſe allowed them. The mob then aſſaulted the Governor's houſe, but was kept off by the military. They afterwards got into the large cathedral, and began ſounding the bells, which drew together a number of the country people, who joined the rioters. In this extremity the Governor ordered the military to oppoſe, which immediately put an end to the riot, and the mob diſperſed.

In this, as in moſt caſes of a ſimilar nature, it is generally more lenient to oppoſe a mob by the uſe of force in the beginning.

The famous Abbe de Raynal is now living at Marſeilles, in the 76th year of his age. He was requeſted by that city to be their repreſentative at the States General, but excuſed himſelf on account of his age and infirmities. The following is an extract of a letter he wrote to the Magiſtracy, as an apology for not accepting their offer.—

"Gentlemen,

"I am now in my 76th year, and four months tedious ſickneſs has deprived me of the ſmall remains of phyſical, as well as moral ſtrength of mind, which age has left me. The leaſt reflection weakens my enfeebled nerves. You will from thence judge, that under theſe circumſtances, I can neither fulfil the functions of being your repreſentative, with that dignity which is due to you, or, if I may be allowed to ſay it, to myſelf."

April 10. By the laſt private letters from Dublin we are informed, that the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, taking the example of the Houſe of Lords, have recovered their former ſentiments in regard to government, and that the adminiſtration of the Marquis of Buckingham will go on as even as uſual:—

"What makes all caſes plain and clear?—
"About two hundred pounds a year.
"And that which was proved FALSE before
"Proved true again? Two hundred more.

The Duke of York is extolled in the oppoſition prints, for his great care and attention, in preventing the ſoldiers of his regiment from ſpending their leiſure hours in gaming and drinking, and for the ſevere manner in which he puniſhes them for ſuch crimes. All which is very fine and proper: But if his Highneſs would ſet the example by his own conduct, it muſt have a much greater effect on the men, than a cat-o nine-tails, or the black hole. One of thoſe poor fellows who had been puniſhed, was ſent the other day with a regimental order to his Highneſs at the Tennis Court. He found the rigid Royal Diſciplinarian in a flannel dreſs, with a racquet in one hand, and a foaming pot of porter in the other: Pray what did the ſoldier think, and what did the men of the corps ſay, when this was reported to them.

April 15 The Emperor's revenues laſt year amounted to 100,400,000 florins.

The Clergy of Poland have made a very ſtrenuous oppoſition againſt having their benefices taxed, and paying their proportion to the exigencies of the ſtate. It was, however, at length carried againſt them.

The animoſities between the Poles and Ruſſians increaſe daily. There has been a ſlight action between theſe powers on the borders of Poland, in which ſome Ruſſians were ſlain. The Poliſh troops have been voted a ſum of money in the Diet for their bravery.

Wedneſday laſt, a poſt chaiſe was ordered at Mr. Coulthard's, the King's Arms, in Workington, to convey a couple to be married; but the lady was taken in labour juſt as the horſes were put to. The journey was of courſe ſuſpended, and ſhe was ſafely delivered; the child died on Thurſday, was buried on Friday, and the lovers were married on Saturday.—"If I do loſe thee, (quoth Shakeſpeare addreſſing himſelf to time) I do loſe the deareſt thing I have."—There was, however, no loſs of time in the preſent notable inſtance of wedding haſte.

When Queen Anne went to St. Paul's in the year 1706, the ſermon was preached by Dr Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, who took for his text the 29th verſe of the 33d chapter of Deuteronomy

"Happy are thou, O Iſrael: Who is like unto thee, O people, ſaved by the Lord, the ſhield of thy help, and who is the ſword of thy excellency! And thine enemies ſhall be found liars unto thee, and thou ſhalt tread upon their high places."

The proceſſion and ſpectators on that occaſion were computed at 200,000 people, ſeveral of them of the firſt characters for rank and ability, not only then exiſting, but that ever graced our country; and yet, ſuch are the narrow bounds of all terreſtial grandeur, that the great probability is that not one individual out of ſo vaſt a multitude is now living to corroborate that event.

A diſcovery of a moſt alarming nature was this week made at Dover, far ſurpaſſing the Haſtings gang buſineſs, for which ſeveral were executed a few years ſince at Execution-dock. It was diſcovered by the apprehenſion of E———, their Captain, and B——— and D———, accomplices, for ſtealing a whole waſh of wet linen; one of them has turned evidence, and diſcovered the whole of this horrid ſcene, in which piracy and murder were actually reduced to a ſyſtem.

About three months ſince, a body was found floating on the baſon at Dover; it was taken out, and, though in a putrid ſtate, evidently appeared to have been lately thrown in; ſome marks of violence appeared on the breaſt, and the Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their verdict Wilful Murder, againſt perſons unknown; the whole of this murder, with many others, are amongſt the diſcoveries. When the body was found, the frill of the ſhirt had not been under water, and was quite ſtiff, as when firſt ſtarched, which proved that the body had not been immerged. B——— declared, that he had had the body in his houſe above ten days, till he could keep it no longer.

Another declaration was made, that one night when they went out to a ſhip, in the characters of hovel men, to give aſſiſtance, the ſhip's crew were too numerous, and one of the gang was knocked overboard and drowned; the gang conſiſts of 20, ſeveral of whom lived in apparently reſpectable ſituations. The diſcovery of perſons buying the property plundered by them along the coaſt, included near a hundred, and actually reached as far as the Land's-end.

With this dreadful buſineſs they were not content, for they have diſcovered a coinage they had at Birmingham for counterfeit dollars, which they uſed to take on board foreign ſhips in the Downs, and purchaſed property to an amount beyond comprehenſion.

An account of their piracies is ſent up to the admiralty; the magiſtrates at Dover are at a loſs how to act in the affair, ſuch a number of perſons of good credit along the coaſt ſeemed to be involved; but we hope innocently! Some of the magiſtrates of Bow ſtreet are to go down, we hear, to inveſtigate the buſineſs, which has been of ſome years ſtanding.

E———, the Captain, lived in an elegant ſtyle at Dover, kept his phæton, and the beſt company; his daughter, who is to be pitied, was brought up in every accompliſhment, attended all the public aſſemblies, and in faſhions was not exceeded by the firſt ladies in the town.

In bringing paſſengers on ſhore, they were ſure, of late, to take away ſome part of the baggage: This H——, maſter of the ſhip, knows, who was obliged to pay 90l. for the loſs of a gentleman's trunk, &c. &c. which he aſſured him was ſafe.

BELFAST, (Ireland) April 28.

THE accounts of a ſurpriſing inſtance of reſuſcitation, publiſhed in this paper has induced a correſpondent to favour us with an extract of a letter from Port Jackſon, received by the Prince of Wales, and recording a caſe no leſs extraordinary, in which the uſe of tobacco proved remarkably efficatious. An Iriſh convict, named Geohagan, having ſtolen a knife from one of the mariners, was ſo terrified at the thoughts of puniſhment, that on being purſued, he threw himſelf from a precipice into the ſea, and not being able to ſwim, ſoon found the bottom. Two boats were ordered round from the ſhips to his aſſiſtance; but from the hurry and confuſion which generally enſue on theſe occaſions, the man was under water at leaſt three quarters of an hour before he was found; and the ſailors not perceiving any ſign of life, thought it unneceſſary to take any more care of him than they would of a bag of ſand, by ſtretching him along under the thwarts of the boat. They rowed on board at their leiſure, and the dead body was hoiſted into one of the ſhips, by a rope tied about its middle.

Notwithſtanding theſe very untoward circumſtances, Mr. Callam, ſurgeon of his majeſty's brig Supply, having the apparatus of the humane ſociety in his poſſeſſion, blew ſome tobacco fumes up the anus and down the throat, which, ſays the writer, who is evidently no medical man, meeting at the heart, preſently ſet it a going, like ſteam acting upon a fire-engine The fellow, as ſoon as he could ſpeak, inſtead of being thankful for ſo miraculous a preſervation, uttered an oath; and wiſhed the Doctor might never get out of Port Jackſon for his pains. The other convicted wretches, ſo far from viewing this ſingular interpoſition, of the medical art in the light it deſerved, one obſerved, that "he who was born to be hanged will never be drowned.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

ON Thurſday laſt that venerable Patriot Charles Thomſon, Eſq; reſigned to the Preſident of the United States his office of Secretary to Congreſs—a poſt which he has filled for nearly fifteen years, with reputation to himſelf, and advantage to his country.

When Heav'n propitious ſmiled upon our arms,
Or ſcenes adverſe ſpread terror and alarms,
Through every change the Patriot was the ſame—
And *faith* and *hope* attended THOMSON'S NAME.

ALBANY, July 20.

THE number of waggons laden with Indian corn, which, for about two months paſt have paſſed Stillwater and Saratoga, for the Lakes and Canada, is almoſt incredible. We are aſſured by ſome of the beſt informed perſons reſiding on the road, that from two to three hundred laden waggons have paſſed in the twenty-four hours, and generally upwards of one hundred The relief afforded by ſuch an amazing ſupply, in ſo ſhort a time, muſt be preſumed great; and as waggons are continually on the road laden with corn for the ſame deſtination, 'tis thought that plenty will ſpeedily reign in as high a degree as diſtreſſed ſcarcity did not long ſince.

The proſpect of a plentiful harveſt in the country above Stillwater and Saratoga, we underſtand, is but indifferent with reſpect to wheat. Rye, barley and Indian corn indeed promiſe well; but ſeveral farmers who have heretofore raiſed conſiderable quantities of wheat, expected to fall ſhort of half their uſual crop, though they put their cuſtomary quantity of ſeed in the ground —They generally attribute this unfortunate circumſtance to the backwardneſs and inclemency of the ſpring.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Extract of a letter from Northumberland county, dated July 2.

"THE people of the Geniſee and Niagara country are crouding in upon us every day, owing to the great ſcarcity of proviſions: The moſt of them who have gone there lately, are ſtarving to death; and it is ſhocking to humanity to hear of the number of families that are dying daily for want of ſuſtenance. Since I wrote the above, I have heard from the Geniſee and Niagara country, that the ſcarcity of proviſions has encreaſed ſince the laſt accounts ſo much, that flour was ſold for 4l. 10s. per hundred; and it is a fact, that a cow valued at 7l. 10s. was given by a man for a buſhel of rye, to keep a wife and children from the jaws of death. The wild roots and herbs that the country affords, boiled, and without ſalt, conſtitute the whole food of moſt of the unhappy people who have been decoyed there through the flattering accounts of the quality of the lands. You have my permiſſion to publiſh this, in order to deter others from going; and it is thought, that unleſs they get ſupplies from this and the neighbouring counties, they will be compelled to quit that place, as the crops have univerſally failed. Several boat loads of flour that were carried from here, have been ſeized by force by the people."

RICHMOND, Auguſt 6.

WE hear from New-York, that the Legiſlature of the United States has, at length, finally determined on the ſalaries of the great officers of ſtate, viz. to the Preſident, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to the Vice Preſident, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, per annum—to each Senator and Repreſentative, SIX DOLLARS, per diem—and to the CHAIRMAN OF SPEAKER of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, TWELVE DOLLARS, per diem.

From the ſame quarter we alſo learn, that the *power of removal from offices*, are veſted in the Preſident: On this important ſubject, there was a reſpectable oppoſition in the Lower Houſe; the Upper Houſe was equally divided in opinion; but Mr. ADAMS, the Vice-Preſident, as Chairman of it, gave "the *caſting vote*."

The (London) Public Ledger of May 1, ſays—That advices were received the day the Talbot ſailed from Macoa, that the Cheſapeak, ——— Metcalf, maſter, from New-York, but laſt from Bengal, had been boarded, plundered, and part of the crew murdered amongſt the iſlands, a few leagues to the leward of Macoa, by a large party of Chineſe fiſhermen. It appears that the Cheſapeak had been ſome weeks ſmuggling on the coaſt, and the fiſhermen had procured intelligence of a large quantity of ſpecie on board her; that they found means to decoy Capt. Metcalf on ſhore, then boarded the ſhip, and murdered the chief and ſecond mate, part of the crew, and landed the ſpecie, or the greateſt part of it. That when the Talbot was under way, they had a report the fiſhermen left the ſhip without ſcuttling of her, and two or three of the crew which eſcaped made a ſignal of diſtreſs, which being obſerved by a Spaniſh veſſel, they gave them every aſſiſtance.

Mr. NICOLSON,

SIR,

OBSERVING that Congreſs in the impoſt law have conformed to the new money of account eſtabliſhed by the late Congreſs, which alone may make it intereſting to many to become acquainted therewith, but ſtill more ſo, if this beginning ſhould, as I conjecture, lead to the eſtabliſhment of this new mode of reckoning, in the ordinary buſineſs of life; and conceiving that with whatever advantage the regular ſimplicity of this mode may be attended after it ſhall become generally known, it may nevertheleſs, like all other innovations, be productive of perplexity in the commencement, merely through want of the habit of familiarity; I humbly conceive, that ſome ſuch table as this below, may be found not altogether uſeleſs. Should you be ſo far of that opinion, as to deem the publication of it in your Gazette capable of contributing to the convenience of any conſiderable number of the good people of theſe United States, you will accordingly inſert it. A. Z.

JULY 25, 1789.

CENTS turned into ſhillings, pence, and farthings, with the decimal fractions of a farthing in the currency of the ſeveral States of the Union, where the dollar is rated at 4ſ8. 6ſ. 7ſ6. or 8ſ.

Cents.	4ſ8.	6ſ	7ſ6	8ſ.
	ſ d qrs	ſ d qrs	ſ d qrs	ſ d qrs
1	0- 0-2.24	0-0-2.88	0-0-3.60	0-0-3.84
2	0- 1-0.48	0-1-1.76	0-1-3.20	0-1-3.68
3	0- 1-2.72	0-2-0.64	0-2-2.80	0-2-3.52
4	0- 2-0.96	0-2-3.52	0-3-2.40	0-3-3.36
5	0- 2-3.20	0 3-2.40	0-4-2.00	0-4-3.20
6	0- 3-1.44	0-4-1.28	0-5-1.60	0-5-3.04
7	0- 3-3.68	0-5-0.16	0-6-1.20	0-6-2.88
8	0 4-1.92	0-5-3.04	0-7-0.80	0-7-2.72
Dimes. 9	0- 5-0.16	0-6-1.92	0-8-0 40	0-8-2.56
1 or 10	0- 5-2.40	0-7-0.80	0-9-0.00	0-9-2.40
2 or 20	0-11-0.80	1-2-1.60	1-6-0.00	1-7-0.80
3 or 30	1- 4-3.20	1-9-2.40	2-3-0.0	2-4-3.20
4 or 40	1-10-1.60	2-4-3.20	3-0-0.00	3 2-1.60
5 or 50	2- 4-0.00	3-0-0.00	3-9-0.00	4-0-0.00
6 or 60	2- 9-2.40	3-7-0.80	4-6-0.00	4-9-2.40
7 or 70	3- 3-0.80	4-2 1.60	5-3-0.00	5-7-0.80
8 or 80	3- 8-3.20	4-9 2.40	6-0-0.00	6-4 3.20
9 or 90	4- 2-1.60	5-4-3.20	6-9-0.00	7-2-1.60
10 or 100	4- 8-0 00	6-0-0.00	7-6-0.00	8-0-0.00

NOTE—That the figures, which follow the point, or period, placed after the farthings, are ſo many hundreth parts of another farthing; thus, 6 cents are, in Virginia currency 4d. 1qr. and 28-100 of a farthing; ſo that if 1 farthing be divided into 100 equal parts, 6 cents will be 28 of ſuch equal parts more than 4d¼. Having the table for all the dimes, if the value ſhould be required of any number of cents above any certain dime, but below the next higher, take firſt the dime next below the given number of cents, and to the ſhillings, pence, and farthings contained therein add thoſe contained in the ſuper-numerary cents, and you will have the ſhillings, &c. contained in the ſaid given number; for example, let it be required to ſay, how many ſhillings, &c. Virginia money, are in 47 cents.

	ſ. d. qrs.
By the table, I ſee that 4 dimes (or 40 cents) contain	2 : 4 : 3.20
Seven cents more (to make up the required 47) are by the table	0 : 5 : 0 16
The ſum is	2 : 9 : 3.36

And if, in the higheſt place of the decimal fraction, the addition were to come to ten or more, ſo that it could not be ſet down in that column, the ten or tens, muſt be carried to the farthings: For inſtance, if we inquire how many ſhillings &c. Virginia currency, are included in 73 cents; I find, by the table, that 7 dimes (or 70 cents) make

	ſ. d. qrs
	4 : 2 : 1.60
And the ſurplus 3 cents are	0 : 2 : 0.64
The addition is	4 : 4 : 2.24

NOTE—That at the head of the columns ſ. ſtands for ſhillings, d. for pence, and qrs. for farthings.

*** *The Journals of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the reſpective pariſhes by the Printer hereof.*

††† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for ſale. Inquire of the Printer.*

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, praying, that the petitions from this county, preſented to the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, and the bill brought in, purſuant thereto, be again taken up, and, that a law do paſs in conformity to the ſame. Alſo that the inhabitants of the Borough, be precluded from directing the affairs of the county and its court, they having no buſineſs to tranſact therein. That the inhabitants of ſaid Borough, be diſqualified from a double ſuffrage in electing of members to the General Aſſembly, or from interfering with, or in any manner procraſtinating the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſaid county. That, agreeable to the repeated petitions of the people, for many years paſt, the court of the county, be taken out of the Borough, and fixed among the people, who have buſineſs to tranſact in it, and in the moſt central, and convenient place. It will be further prayed, that the preſent courthouſe, the jail, and all lands belonging thereto, with all other lands and tenements, the property of the county, be ſold, and the money appropriated towards building another courthouſe and jail, and for eſtabliſhing a ſchool houſe, for the education of the youth of indigent parents. But if a complete ſeperation, cannot be obtained, then the pariſhes of Portſmouth and St. Brides, to be made two counties, the former, by the name of Portſmouth county, and the latter St. Brides county, that the diſtrict of Blackwater, in Princeſs-Anne county, be added to St. Brides county, and Elizabeth river pariſh, be annexed to Princeſs Anne county. Alſo a petition, praying payment, for a market-houſe, burnt, by order of our commanding officer, January 1776, in the town of Portſmouth.

NORFOLK COUNTY, July 30, 1789.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, a bay HORSE about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, and a blemiſh in the left eye, he is ſuppoſed to be about ten years old. Appraiſed to 8l. GEORGE BIDD.

THE SCIPIO,

a fine new Britiſh built veſſel is juſt arrived at Weſt-Point, and loads TOBACCO to the addreſs of ARCHIBALD & JAMES GOVAN, of London, who will be thankful to their friends for conſignments.

The SCIPIO will ſail in a few weeks.

JAMES GOVAN.

Aylett's, July 28, 1789.

THE Subſcribers being authoriſed by Mr. HENRY MARTIN, and his aſſignees of London, by power of Attorney from them to collect the debts due to him in America; take this method to requeſt all thoſe indebted, to make immediate payment, either to the ſubſcribers or Mr. Hudſon Martin of Albemarle, which will prevent ſuits from being brought. Mr. Martin will ſettle with thoſe moſt convenient to him at Charlotteſville; and the ſubſcribers here and in Hanover.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
DAVID ANDERSON.

Richmond, July 29, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

By his EXCELLENCY BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath been notified to me that the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, have taken meaſures concerning duties and impoſts: I have therefore thought fit, in obedience to the act of the General Aſſembly, intituled, "An act concerning certain public eſtabliſhments," and by and with the advice and conſent of the Council of State, to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all Naval Officers, Collectors of duties and Searchers, to ceaſe the exerciſe of the powers veſted in them by virtue of their reſpective offices, from and after the 1ſt day of Auguſt next; except ſo far as relates to the collection of a duty of ſix Shillings per hogſhead on tobacco exported

******
* Seal. *
******

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-firſt day of July, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, at the Plantation of the late Mr. JAMES SWAINE, *in Charles City county, on Tueſday the 18th of Auguſt next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on twelve months credit;*

HIS STOCK OF
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS,
Alſo his HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

With two beautiful, new, and well fitted

PLEASURE BOATS.

Bond with approved ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

The EXECUTORS.

JULY 29, 1789

Advertiſement.

ON Sunday the 19th inſtant, a white man met a negro boy (by the name of Jack, the property of Mr. Nicholas Syme) and diſmounted him from his horſe, and took the horſe, ſaddle and bridle and made off, as the boy ſays, the horſe is a ſmall black, riſing four years old, neither docked nor branded, about four feet ſix inches high, he paces ſlow, and canters a little, has ſome white hairs on his back, one hind foot white to his ankle. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid horſe, together with the ſaddle and briddle, (the ſaddle is a race ſaddle,) to Mr. William Cocke, in Richmond, or to Mr Nicholas Syme, in Hanover, or give ſuch intelligence ſo that I may get the horſe, &c ſhall receive a reward of three dollars, and on conviction of the thief three pounds.

ARTHUR BARRET.

JULY 26, 1789.

THE Subſcribers to the cotton manufactory in Williamſburg hereby give notice, that they will admit four Negro boys as apprentices for any term, not leſs than five years; and that they will receive ſubſcriptions for any ſum not leſs then £. 12. 10. Any two ſubſcribers to the amount of £. 12. 10. each, ſhall have one vote, if they concur therein.

The manufactory is in want of perſons, who can weave fuſtins, jeans, and corduroys; and good wages will be given to them.

JUNE 9, 1789.

NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly, praying them to make ſome effectual laws to ſecure to the EPISCOPALIANS of this ſtate, their religious rights, which have been arbitrarily infringed by the late Convention of the Clergy.

Norfolk county, July 7, 1789.

To be Rented,

For ONE or more YEARS,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THE TAVERN,

In the city of Richmond, near the Bridge,

Lately occupied by Mr. SAMUEL TROWER

With the FURNITURE,

And four VALUABLE HOUSE

SERVANTS,

If they ſhould be wanted.

I ſhall expect the rent to be paid quarterly, and ſecurity given for the payment of the ſame. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſame, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in Williamſburg.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

JULY 27, 1789

Will be Sold,

On the 21ſt of Auguſt next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, on the premiſes, by and with the conſent of my mortgagees, about

382 Acres of LAND,

(be the ſame more or leſs)

Lying on Tuckahoe creek, about 12 miles from Richmond.

THE ſoil is fertile, about one half of which is cleared, and that part which is now under cultivation tolerably ſecured by fences. A conſiderable part of the ground with little trouble may be converted into meadow—On it is a large and choice aſſortment of fine bearing APPLE TREES. A good title will be given to the purchaſer, on payment made to Mr. PHILIP DUVAL, who will receive either Caſh, Tobacco, or Certificates therefor.

DANIEL DUVAL.

JULY 29, 1789.

For LONDON,

THE SHIP

LADY ST. JOHN,

WALTER FREYE SKIRET, Maſter.

NOW lying at Norfolk, burthen about 600 hogſheads of ſugar, Britiſh built, with a Mediterranean paſs, and has excellent accommodations for paſſengers; will take in tobacco with liberty of conſignment at ſix pounds ſixteen ſhillings ſterling per ton, delivered along ſide. For freight or paſſage apply to Meſſrs Donaldſon & Stott, or Meſſrs. Campbell & Wheeler, in Peterſburg; Mr. James Heron, Richmond; or the ſubſcriber.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, July 2, 1789.

Three Guineas Reward.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 1ſt inſt.

Three ſilver WATCHES

Names and Numbers as follows, viz.

One ſilver watch, makers name M. Ranſom, London, No 1111.
One do do. makers name B. Rogers, London, no number that I recollect.
One do. do. makers name D. Kedden, London, No 763.

I will give the above reward for the whole of the watches, or one guinea each, if brought ſingular, and five pounds reward on conviction of the thief.

THOMAS. C. MORRIS

N B. All watch-makers are deſired to ſtop the above watches ſhould they come in their poſſeſſion.

T. C. M.

Richmond, July 21, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Tueſday the 15th of September next, on the premiſes,

A LOT OF LAND,

With a STORE-HOUSE thereon,

Elligibly ſituated in the town of Suffolk, taxed in the name of Meſſrs. BELFOUR & BARRAUD, to ſatisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1788.

JOSIAH REDDICK, Sheriff.

TAKEN up in Fluvanna county, a black bull about three years old, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear and half ſpade in the left; has a white face, and half the tail white. Appraiſed to 26/6

RICHARD OMOHUNDRO.

POET's CORNER.

A ſhort POEM *on* HUNTING.

AT early dawn I leave a downy bed,
Before the ſky is tinged o'er with red;
Aurora's bluſhes do but juſt appear,
If winds are ſilent and the Heavens clear,
My boy is ſummon'd, and our ſteeds prepar'd,
The dogs uncoupled, and a hunt declar'd:
The well known ſigns they readily obey,
And joyful muſic to our ears convey;
With chearful notes they uſher in the morn,
And drown the clangor of the ſounding horn.
The ſportſmen ready, and the julep o'er,
Which doctors ſtorm at, and which ſome adore;
We ſoon are mounted and direct our way,
To bruſque the coverts where the foxes lay.
The ſun then riſing in majeſtic ſtate,
With joy and gratitude our hearts elate,
We think with pleaſure on the wiſh'd for chace,
Like lovers haſting to a dear embrace.
How vain that pleaſure when compar'd with this?
The joy more laſting, and more pure the bliſs;
Low ſinks the mind when 'tis debas'd by love,
But this exalts it to the realms above
Hunting and arms becomes a noble mind,
For noble ſpirits are to both inclin'd
Lo! the proud courſer ruſhes on to fights,
And, ſpurr'd with pleaſure, in the chace delights.
Now let us next the various pack ſurvey,
That iſſue gladly with the riſing day:
Rockwood, and Muſic are the firſt in fame,
For running foxes, as their only game;
Rockwood, the ſure, the humble and the grand,
Pays due attention to a juſt command;
Briſk Lightfoot too, and Toper the demure,
And pug-nos'd Jolly, are forever ſure.
Stately the tall, the ſurley and the proud,
Forever lively, and forever loud,
Erect ſhe ſtands with lofty head and tail,
And pours her muſic down along the vale.
Others deſerve but little praiſe or blame,
Of equal merit, and of equal fame.
Fleet Ranger, Piper, and young Lilly fair,
Delight in hunting every timid hare:
Lov'd Beauman too will in the fault be join'd,
Tho' juſt correction he is ſure to find.
But Forreſter, Alas! now claims a place
In this memorial of the ſylvan race;
When Forreſter was out, our ears would feel
A frequent trembling from a ringing peal;
A dog ſo eager, and of voice ſo ſtrong,
He roar'd like thunder as he ſtorm'd along;
And now lamented in the grave doth lie
Not all the Rockwoods can the loſs ſupply.
Old Stranger opening, we are pleas'd to hear,
As all are certain that a fox is near:
While muſic ſprightly thro' the covert winds
And, paying nicely, in a tuſſoc finds
The fox unkennell'd, what a joyful ſound
Thro' the neighbouring woods is rung around,
And he, tho' cunning, on his ſpeed relies,
And ſwift before us, as a greyhound, flies:
With nimble feet, and with ſpring he bounds,
As if to ſay that he defy'd the hounds:
The hounds his ſtoutneſs and his fleetneſs try,
And ſweetly follow in melodious cry.
The checker'd pack before, ſpread all in view,
With higheſt rapture we in haſt perſue.
The giddy planters that have join'd the chace,
Thro' thick and thin, and with the ſwifteſt pace;
Ride headlong o'er the ſtony hills and dales,
And ſometimes plunge into the marſhy vales:
They force thro' briars, and the rapid ſtream;
They ride like madmen, but like devils ſcream:
Not ſo the mild, and thoſe advanc'd in age,
Calm and ſerene they in purſuit engage;
Enjoy the pleaſure with a quiet mind,
And, ſafe from danger gallop on behind.
O'er many an acre Reynard leads the way,
Until his ſpirits and his ſtrength decay,
Then being tir'd, and his courage gone,
He ſtops to liſten—but the dogs come on.
Away he ſkips, and to the glade he hies,
And ſhifts and windings thro' the thicket tries:
But hounds ſagacious will his track explore
Thro' all the labyrinth he had made before:
He ſeeks the water, and he ſkims the plain,
His art is needleſs, and his heels are vain.
At length diſtracted, and devoid of breath,
With heart felt anguiſh he reſigns to death.
Then homewards jogging in an eaſy pace,
We count the fortunes of the mingled chace;
How this one boaſting of his want of fear,
Was ſoon arreſted in his wild career:
As grape vine tough had in the way been found,
To bring him tumbling to the leafy ground.
Perhaps ſome hardy buck, his ſhins rubb'd o'er,
His graments frizzled, and his eye balls ſore
May yet both glory in the chace that's paſt,
And wiſh another until eve may laſt.

A letter from a gentleman in the Geniſee country, to his friend in Connecticut.

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM at laſt ſafely arrived from my weſtern ramble, and agreeable to my promiſe, now ſet down to give you ſome account of the country I have viſited. Reports that are circulated reſpecting new countries, I am ſenſible are often deſerving of little credit, being evidently the offspring of a heated imagination or intereſted motives; neither of which you will, I preſume, impute to me, on the preſent occaſion; and if you will meet me on the ground next ſummer, as you have given me the encouragement, you will find every thing in my deſcription verified, if not exceeded.

The lands lately purchaſed by Meſſrs. Gorham, Phelps, and Co. are the ſame conquered by General Sullivan in the late war; they were formerly called the Seneca, but now better known by the name of the Geniſee country, from a moſt beautiful river that riſes near the foot of the Alleghany mountains, and after running a northerly courſe diſcharges itſelf into Lake Ontario. The tract already purchaſed of the Natives is bounded as follows—Eaſt, by a line drawn from the eighty-ſecond mile ſtone on the Pennſylvania line, and running due north to the great Lake Ontario, which lake is its Northern boundaries.—Weſt, by Geniſee river, and South by Pennſylvania. The country is approached different ways; boats of two tons burthen may go from Shenectady to Conadouque, a lake in the center of the purchaſe. In this rout there are only two carrying places, neither of which exceed a mile.—Teams are always in readineſs, and boats are conveyed over with diſpatch. From Shenectady to Conadouque by water, does not exceed two hundred miles, and by land not more than one hundred and ſeventy. From Philadelphia the diſtance is not more than one hundred and ſixty miles to the ſouthern part of the purchaſe. Good roads from both places will be compleated by the firſt of June next.

Within the limits of the purchaſe there are a great number of Indian ſettlements entirely deſerted by the natives, which are covered with Engliſh graſs, &c. There are other very large tracts of open or cleared lands that yield a luxuriant growth of wild graſs, called Indian Bent, which makes good forage in winter. The great quantities of opened or cleared land preſent infinite advantages to the firſt ſettlers—they are ſo obvious that it is needleſs to point them out. A judicious farmer, in my hearing, obſerved, that if he and his family were dropped on that country, fencing and building excepted, he could procure a ſupport with as much eaſe as on the beſt cultivated farm in New-England.

Before the late war there were large orchards both of apples and peaches ſcattered over the country, and though they received a ſevere check at that period many have ſurvived, and after looſing their tops above the girdling, by a vigorous effort of vegetation, have ſhot forth new branches, which were the laſt ſeaſon covered with fruit; beſides, a great number of young trees have ſprung up near the roots of the old ones; ſo that with care, good orchards may be obtained in every part of the purchaſe.

For fixty miles ſouth of Lake Ontario, the country is as level as might be wiſhed, but further to the ſouthward it is more uneven, though good in quality. The ſtreams are numerous—I have frequently traced them for miles, and met with fine mill ſeats not far from each other; and, from the information of the ſurveyors and others, am ready to think the ſame conveniences will be enjoyed in every town. The waters are clear and grateful to the taſte.

The country affords all the variety, of timber common to the eaſtern ſtates; white oak and hickory prevail moſt on the upland; in ſome places beach and maple. There is alſo plenty of ſugar maple, black-walnut, cherry tree, and even mulberry mixes itſelf with the other trees of the wood.

The ſtreams are filled with fiſh; thoſe particular to freſh water grow to a much larger ſize than with you; in the fall and ſpring ſeaſons great quantities of ſalmon are caught: This excellent ſpecies of fiſh after having navigated the great Lake Ontario, make their way up the ſtreams of the little Lake in the interior parts of the country, where they are taken with eaſe.

Nature ſeems to have been peculiarly indulgent to this part of the world; the interval lands, that ſpread themſelves at very conſiderable diſtances from the rivers, are generally entirely clear of timber, and to ſay the leaſt, are exceeded by none on Connecticut river. In common with other new countries it enjoys the wild flock and poultry of the woods; prodigeous flocks of geeſe and ducks viſit the Lakes, and are ſcattered over the ponds. The ſalt-ſprings are a moſt wonderful proviſion for the ſupply of that very neceſſary article; I have ſeen them myſelf, and attended the proceſs of boiling the liquid, and am fully of opinion that the inhabitants will be ſupplied at as cheap a rate as the inhabitants of Connecticut The ſeaſons are mild, the climate temporate; neither winter nor ſummer are attended with the ſame exceſſes as with you. On the whole it was the unanimous opinion of every judicious perſon, whom I converſed with at the weſtward, that the country is the moſt fertile, pleaſant and inviting they ever ſaw.

The company formed under the firſt purchaſers, ſent on ſurveyors the laſt ſeaſon, who nearly accompliſhed the ſurvey of the whole tract. The concourſe of people that came to view the land laſt fall was truly aſtoniſhing; and ſo highly were they pleaſed with the country, that every townſhip which has been thoroughly explored, ſold before the agents left the ground, except ſuch as were reſerved for the company's uſe and it is ſuppoſed nearly three thouſand perſons will go on the land the enſuing ſeaſon.

One circumſtance I had like to forgot; I have already obſerved that Conadoque lake is nearly central in the purchaſe; it is a moſt beautiful piece of water; the land on the north ſide gradually riſes for a conſiderable diſtance; here was a large Indian ſettlement, before the late war. This delightful ſpot is deſtined for the capitol; it is already layed out in ſmall lots, and the legiſlature of New-York have incorporated the purchaſe into a county, and eſtabliſhed the courts at this place. When we add to the foregoing circumſtances, the proviſion that is made for the better eſtabliſhment of a ſeminary of learning, it is probable that Conadoque will in a few years vie with the moſt conſiderable inland towns on this continent.

Such as effect a new ſettlement muſt expect to meet with difficulties; ſuch, however, as go to Geniſee may remember for their encouragement, that the very firſt year's labour will be liberally rewarded by a plentiful ſupply of the neceſſaries of life. An induſtrious youth may in a few years acquire property ſufficient to make him reſpectable; and ſuch as have little property, with families, in old ſettlements, may here render themſelves independent, and lay a foundation for making old age comfortable. Thoſe who are burthened with taxes may reſt aſſured, that they will here find eaſe; the legiſlature of New-York having guaranteed to the ſettlers an exemption from ſtate and continental taxes for fifteen years. With reſpect to the inconvenience of all others the moſt dreadful to a new ſettlement, I mean danger from Indians, little is to be found; the ſix nations are almoſt waſted away—ſo that at preſent there are not ſo many Indians this ſide Niagara, as there were in Connecticut thirty years ago. They ſold their lands freely, in the preſence of the Britiſh ſuperintendant, who acknowledged the fairneſs of the contract; and ſo great is the confidence of the natives in the purchaſers, that two of the pricipal chiefs have committed their ſons to the care of the Hon. Oliver Phelps, Eſq; and are now actually at ſchool at Suffield, preparing for college; the Indians themſelves are impatient to ſee families moving on, and treat with truly brotherly kindneſs ſuch as come among them.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, *by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.*

Chefterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

JAMES CITY, July 2, 1789.

CAME to my houſe the 25th of June, a negro man who ſaid he belonged to Mr. Hatcher, merchant, of Mancheſter, and brought a ſorrel HORSE about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his left hind foot white above the fetlock, about 14 or 15 years old. As I have not heard of the negro ſince, I expect the horſe to be ſtolen, the owner may have him by proving his property, and paying charges. Apply to

ALEXANDER W. GREEN.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to jail in this city the 6th inſtant (July) a likely negro woman, about twenty years of age, who ſays her name is Edith, and that ſhe belongs to a widow Brookins of Mecklenburg county, and that ſhe came here with Lord Cornwallis.—Alſo a negro woman by the name of Amy, about twenty two years old, ſhe has a child with her about two years old, but will not tell her owners name; ſhe has a mole by the ſide of her noſe very plain to be ſeen. I have ſome reaſon to believe that ſhe formerly belonged to the eſtate of Peter B. Whiting of Glouceſter county, as her father belongs to Mr. Benjamin Powell near this city, the owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

N. B. William Aſher of Culpeper county, is once more deſired to apply for his man and woman, pay charges, and take them away, as they will be ſold to pay their expences during their confinement. J. C.

☞ *THE remaining regiſtered WARRANTS will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury; likewiſe the balances due for Tobacco burnt at Byrd's warehouſe.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, June 3, 1789.

TAKEN up in Auguſta county, five miles from Staunton, a bay mare colt, ſuppoſed to be two years old, both hind feet white, a large ſtar, broad between the eyes; trots, is about 12½ hands high, ſuppoſed to be blooded. Appraiſed to 4l. 5s

WILLIAM GILKISON.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

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PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
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WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
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MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER or ATTORNEY.
NOTES or HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS or EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS or LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS or SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS or TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88. *Alſo* M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.